16·69. There was a decrease in the mortality, particularly that due to small-pox and plague. The total number of vaccinations performed was 101,892 as against 112,185 in the preceding year.

Prisons and Jails.

29. There were 1,349 prisoners in the jails and lock-ups in the State at the beginning of the year. The new admissions were 10,256, the number discharged was 10,380 leaving a balance of 1,225 persons at the end of the year. The expenditure was Rs. 1,06,237 and the net cost of maintenance worked out to an average of Rs. 72 per head, or Rs. 6 less than in the previous year.

4.—PROGRESS, MORAL AND MATERIAL.

Education.

30. The Central College was affiliated to the Madras University in Group III (History) of the Intermediate course with a view to provide seats for the larger number of School Final candidates that sought admission to the college. Application was also made to the University for the affiliation of the college in Mathematics for the B.A. Honours course. Three State, two Damodardas and two loan scholarships in foreign countries were granted during the year, the subjects of study chosen being Organic Chemistry, Mechanical Engineering, Paper Manufacture, Accountancy, Botany, Electrical Engineering and Systems of Education. Special scholarships of Rs. 50 each were awarded to two students of the Indian Institute of Science for post-graduate study in Electrical Technology. Scholarships for the study of Pharmaceutical Chemistry and leather tanning and one scholarship for the study of Unani system of medicine in Delhi were also sanctioned.

31. Kannada High Schools were started at Dodballapur, Hole-Narsipur and Tirthahalli. The Secondary School Leaving Certificate Board was reconstituted and the rules of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Public Examination were revised. English education in rural areas was encouraged by grants-in-aid, which were sanctioned in the case of 15 schools.

32. Female education continued to make steady progress. The number of institutions for girls increased from 475 to 525 and the total number of girls under instruction from 37,882 to 41,035.

33. The scheme of practical instruction sanctioned by Government was introduced in 72 centres in different

parts of the State, the subjects taught being carpentry, smithy, tailoring, weaving, mat-making, sericulture, agriculture and shoe-making. Elementary manual training was imparted in 19 other centres.

34. With a view to secure despatch of business, the Inspector-General of Education was given increased powers in the matter of sanctioning grants-in-aid and building works, and the ministerial establishment of his office was strengthened at an annual recurring cost of Rs. 3,600. He was also given the help of a technical assistant to work out the scheme of Industrial Education. On account of the very considerable increase of work, the appointment of Deputy Inspector-General has just been revived. The inspectorate was reorganised by the addition of 12 officers and a territorial distribution of work effected among them.

35. Among other matters of educational interest may be mentioned the distribution of portraits of His Highness the Maharaja to all the institutions in the State, the systematic medical inspection of scholars at district head quarters and the prescription of new forms for the compilation of educational statistics.

Department of Agriculture.

36. The spraying of arecanut gardens for *koleroga* and coffee estates for black rot has so far given satisfactory results. No disease has broken out in any of the areas treated. Investigation was carried on in respect of root rot on coffee, smut on jola and the spike disease of sandal. In the Entomological section, work was done in respect of the pest known as *kumbli hula*, green bug on coffee, and the coffee borer. Two new pests on ragi and jola respectively were reported during the year and a simple remedy has been devised for the former. A considerable amount of work was done at the Hebbal Farm in connection with the breeding of improved varieties of crops, sugar cane and ragi having received particular attention. Work in connection with *koleroga* on *supari* and variety tests with regard to ragi and sugar cane were conducted on the Marthur Farm. A new farm consisting of about 200 acres has been established at Hiriyur to deal with the improvement of cultivation in the Marikanave canal tracts and in the black cotton areas of the State.

As a result of the extensive demonstration work on raiyats' fields (which was organised in 500 different places), the sale of implements and spare parts has greatly increased. The transactions amounted to Rs. 24,669 as

against Rs 16,676 in the previous year. Of the implements sold, ploughs form the most important single item, a thousand of them having been sent out. One hundred of these ploughs were manufactured in the workshop of the Public Works Department at Bangalore.

37. The Agricultural School at Hebbal continued its course. Ten students appeared for the final examination of whom 9 were successful. In order to make the school popular throughout the State, the District Committees were approached with a proposal, to which practically all of them have agreed, to grant small scholarships tenable in the school. The new class which has just entered the school is reported to be the largest and the most representative one that the school has had, every district being represented by at least one student and most of them by two or more. A new vernacular agricultural school has been opened at Chikkanahalli in the Sira Taluk for which the representatives of the late Mr. Ugre Gowda have made a munificient endowment.

Department of Industries and Commerce.

38. The number of sugar cane installations worked departmentally during the year was 7, of which 5 were Government installations and the other two private, one belonging to a Co-operative Society. The mills worked for 2,135 hours and turned out 19,472 maunds of jaggery. Besides these, a number of private plants also worked, yielding, it is reported, satisfactory results in nearly all cases. An important advance has been made in developing the manufacture of jaggery by the erection of a steam heating plant.

39. The Government Weaving Factory at Bangalore continued to work during the year. The realizations from the sale of textiles manufactured in the factory and from the sale of looms and loom parts amounted to Rs. 27,057 which is an increase of Rs. 1,400 on the transactions of the previous year. A sum of Rs. 6,116 was spent on demonstration work and Rs. 4,011 on experimental work, bringing the net cost of measures adopted for improving the handloom weaving industry in the State to Rs. 10,925. Demonstration work was carried on in 38 villages, and 291 looms were manufactured and sold to the weavers. The number of fly shuttle looms fitted up was 348.

40. The endeavours made to encourage and improve tile manufacture in the State have not been entirely successful. The Government Tile Factory at Mysore was

handed over towards the end of the official year to a local syndicate which is reported to be carrying on work in a satisfactory manner. But at Tirthahalli and elsewhere not much progress has been made owing to difficulties in procuring machinery and other causes.

Agricultural Banks.

41. As in the previous year there were 3 working banks, one each at Palhalli, Hongenahalli and at Nanjangud respectively but they have completely paid their dues to Government and have only a nominal existence. The collection of the loans due to Government by the several defunct banks is being attended to by the Revenue Department. A sum of Rs. 5,686 was collected towards principal and Rs. 2,012 towards interest during the year. There is still a balance of Rs. 45,868 outstanding against 13 banks.

5.—TECHNICAL DEPARTMENTS.

Public Works.

42. Among the more important irrigation works in progress may be mentioned the construction of new tanks at Mavatur in the Kankanhalli Taluk, Nidasala in the Kunigal Taluk, Harige in the Hunsur Taluk and Halsur anikat in the Heggaddevankote Taluk; as also the construction of a feeder from the Nagannana anikat to the tanks in the Tarikere valley in the Kadur District, the restoration of the Mellur, the Thagadur and the Manchipatna tanks in the Mysore District, the Bolappanahalli tank in the Bangalore District, the Thimmanaikanahalli tank in the Kolar District, the Bavanahalli tank in the Tumkur District and the improvement of the Sriramdevaru south channel in the Hassan District.

43. The block system of irrigation introduced in connection with the Marikanave Reservoir continued to work satisfactorily and its results in improving the health of the canal area are reported to be already perceptible. The lands available for irrigation have been sub-divided into small plots to suit the convenience of ordinary raiyats as well as of persons of enterprise and capital.

44. The channel works undertaken for resettling the raiyats drowned out by the Cauvery Reservoir are all nearly completed and water can now be supplied to about 6,300 acres commanded by the channels. Expropriated raiyats owning lands to the extent of about 2,500 acres were given lands in exchange under the new channels and 22 new village sites have been selected and